



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PREDICTIONS RELATING TO THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN,
JUNE 6, 1891, AND TO THE TRANSIT OF
MERCURY, MAY 9, 1891.

At the request of Professor HOLDEN I have computed, for the stations tabulated below, the times of the beginning and end of the Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 6, 1891; and the times of the beginning of the transit of *Mercury*, May 9, 1891.

*Pacific Standard Time of the Beginning and End of the Eclipse
of June 6, 1891:*

PLACE.	Eclipse Begins A. M.	Eclipse Ends A. M.	Duration.
	h m s	h m s	h m s
San Diego, Cal.	6 9 29	7 31 21	1 21 52
Mount Hamilton, Cal.	6 10 8	7 46 44	1 36 36
Prof. Davidson's Observatory, S. F.	6 10 18	7 48 11	1 37 53
Portland, Oregon.	6 18 38	8 7 52	1 49 14

The times of beginning and end of the eclipse for places within the State of California will, as a rule, fall between the first and last times given in the above table. This eclipse will be visible throughout the greater part of Europe and Siberia and at all points in North America which lie north of an imaginary line drawn through the mouth of the St. Lawrence river and the southeast corner of the State of New Mexico.

Transit of Mercury, May 9, 1891.

As the end of the transit occurs after sunset for all points in California, I only give the times of the beginning of the transit. About five minutes after the time of first contact, the planet will be wholly within the disk of the sun.

PLACE.	P. s. t.	1st Contact.
	h m s	s
San Diego,	3 54	3.2 P. M.
Mt. Hamilton,	3 54	18.5 "
Prof. Davidson's Observatory,	3 54	20.3 "
Portland, Oregon,	3 54	40.2 "

The first contact will take place at an angular distance of about $115^{\circ}.5$ from the north point of the sun's limb, the angle being measured towards the east.

J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

LICK OBSERVATORY, January 7, 1891.